Supreme Court—General Term.
THE MILLION AND HALF MILLION TRUST PUND CASE

Jan. 16.—Curtis, Graham and Blatchford, Trustees, vs. David Leavitt, Receiver, and others, (original bill,) and Leavitt, Receiver, and others. vs. Curtis and others.—The llowing opinion was rendered by Judge Mitchell, the

The decree or judgment of this Court was rendered on the 31st of December last, sustaining the trusts in the cause, and adverse to the claims of the receiver. It directed, in substance, that "the taxable costs" of the rustees, and of the receiver and of other parties, togeher with the amounts secured by the trust deeds, be said out of the funds in the hands of Mr. Palmer, a spe ial receiver in these actions; and if these were not suffi-ient, next out of the funds in the hands of Mr. Leavitt, o far as those funds were covered by the trust deed and were necessary for that purpose. The bills were filed a 1842, and answers put in and testimony taken and osed in December, 1850. The pleadings and proofs were ill in writing, and constituted several large volumes of

rinted matter. The cause was called for hearing in April, \$31, before Mr. Justice King, at special term, but was an extend by him, pursuant to the Judiciary act, to be irst heard at general term; and it was so heard on the beadings and proofs in 1522. The trustees applied to he counsel for the receiver of judicial that the taxation hould be under the Coc e, and the Justice referred the latter to the general term for directions. The receiver ow also objects to the taxation, on the ground that he has appealed from the decree and given security in \$250, which he insists is a stay of all proceedings, and separally to prevent any pay ment of moneya under the device has been appealed from the decree of the decided are, whether an appeal with security in \$250 stays the taxation of costs, and by whits gatem the costs are to be taxed, beauting the view of sec 459 of the Code, that the origination of the costs and by whits gatem the costs are to be taxed, beauting the view of sec 459 of the Code, that the origination of the costs to the prevailing party formed a the entire of the judgment would not be omplete without such entry. At common law, also, the mount of the costs to the prevailing party formed a coper part of a complete judgment. In equity, also, the ame practice prevailed before 1830, and then the only hange was to annex the whole bill of costs to the decree, and the unit of the costs to the prevailing party formed a coper part of a complete judgment. In equity, also, the ame practice prevailed before 1830, and then the only hange was to annex the whole bill of costs to the decree, which are in some way to carry out or enforce the prevailed party of the property of

leave them out in other cases. This shows that they did not intend that past costs should be included in the general term (future proceedings) sefere used. The whole question, perhaps, turns more aroperly on the meaning of the decree than of the Code—that gives taxable costs, expenses and sounsel fees. The costs intended must be such as would cover all the expenses of the party, legitimately incurred in the suit, and those would include for the attorney whatever might have been fairly taxed to him, as the services were rendered and the suit progressed. The taxing officer should proceed and tax the costs on the principles above stated, taxing all costs prior to July, 1851, under the Chancery Fee bill, and all subsequent costs under the Code. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. -CAUSE AND CROSS CAUSE Supreme Court_Special Term.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENICKERBOCKER BANK—IN-JUNCTION AND RECEIVER—IMPORTANT DECISION ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL APPARES.

ROOSEVELT, J .- It is now about three mouths, accordtion stopped payment. Its creditors aver-and a large body of its stockholders join in the averment-that it is insolvent; and the directors—those who now manage its affairs—admit that "if the assets pass into the its affairs—admit that "if the assets pass into the hands of a receiver, and are disposed of according to the statute, there will be a deficiency, and the creditors will not receive all that is due them." True, the "nominal amount" of the assets is supposed to be about \$600,000, while the indebtedness is but little over \$200,000. But of what avail are such figurative statements in opposition to the substantial admission already referred to made in the same affdisvit. How perfectly "nominal," too, must be a large portion of that \$600,000, when we find it alleged in the leading petition of the stockholders themselves, and not denied by the officers, that "\$200,000 and upwards" consists of indebtedness by the late Directors—and that, moreover, on a capital of only \$400,000. Nor is this all—the present directors, anxious as they may be to retain the control of affairs, and able as they may be to manage them well, do not pretend that with all the nursing they propose to bestow—"ressonable indulgence" to debtors is the expression—they will be able to realize more than "some little surplus to the stockholders" The law provides (act of th April, 1841,) that upon a hearing of the parties, on such short notice as the Judge shall appoint, he shall determine whether such corporation or association be clearly solvent or otherwise; and that he may require the officers thereof to exhibit any and all of its books, papers, accounts, assets and effects, and to be examined on oath touching the same before him, or a reference to be appoined by him. And to obvate the nice and difficult distinctions sometimes raised as to what constitutes insolvency; whether the absolute and permanent inability to pay, or only immediate, and to be examined on oath touching the same should and attemporary inconvenience. The legislature have further enacted that if the Judge determine that such corporation or association "is not clearly solvent, he shall make an order delarity of your province of the stockholders, apprehend acrous injury from a sudden of a receiver, and are disposed of according to the sta-tute, there will be a deficiency, and the creditors will

United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll. DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

George W. Beavers vs. The Steamboat North America .-This suit is brought by the owner of the barge Nancy F. Beavers, to recover damages for injury sustained by the barge in a collision with the steamboat on the Hudson river. The collision happened just below Magazine Point, about 12 o'clock on the night of June 13, 1853. The barge was in tow of the steamboat Belle, which was barge was in tow of the steamboat Belle, which was coming down from Albany with a tow of twenty-six loaded barges and canal boats. Three of the barges were ranged on each side of the Belle, the Nancy F. Beavers being the outside one on the lathoart side. The Belle belonged to the Schuyler line of towbeats, and carried the usual lights of that time, a light at the bow, an elevated one at the stern, and a red light over the pilot-louse. There were no lights on the barges. The night was dark and cloudy, so that objects could be distinctly seen only at a short distance. As the Belle came round Magazine Point, the Pullot saw the lights of the North America, and supposed she was then just coming round West Point. The North America was about his way between West and Magazine Points, when her pilot saw the lights of the Belle, and thought she was coming round Magazine Point. Both vessels slowed, stopped and backed their engines, but not in season to prevent the collision. The captain of the North America was on deck, a few feet in front of the pilot. No others were on the forward deck. The pilot supposed, when he saw the lights of the Belle, that she was the South America, a passen ger boat, which carried a red light over one paddle bux and a green one over the other. He accordingly steered enough to the right to pass her if she had not had barges in tow, and he did not discover his mistake until too late. The Belle rounded Magazine Point at a short distance, and intended to keep the east side of the river down to West Point, and to pass the North America on the left. Such a course of navigation is usual for steamboats coming down with a heavy tow on the ebb side, but with a fined the they keep on the west shore. The evidence was conflicting as to the state of the tide at this time. ng down from Albany with a tow of twenty-six load

but with a nood tole they seep on the west shore. The evidence was conflicting as to the state of the tide at this time.

Held by the Court—That the North America had no sufficient look out, according to the rules laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of St. John or. Paine, in 10 Howard, and this is therefore prima facic evidence that the collision was caused by fault on her part. That the evidence as given does not rebut this prima facic case, but rather strengthens it. If she had had such a look-out, the probability is that he would have discovered and been able to rectify the mistakes of the pilot of the North America, as to the lights, in sesson to have avoided the collision. That on the evidence the tide was flood, and the navigation of the Belle on the east side of the river was therefore erroreous and a fault on her part. That the collision was occasioned by the joint fault of the two steamers, and the damages sustained by the libellant must therefore be apportioned. Reference, therefore, to a commissioner to ascertain the smeunt.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

Jan. 16.—Obtaining Goods under False Pretences.—
George C. Benson, alias William Nimms, a young man of nineteen, was indicted for obtaining a quantity of goods from Joseph J. Newman's fur store, 401 Broadway, by false representations. Mr. Newman deposed that the defendant came into his store on the 29th of December last, and stated that his father, who kept a fur establishment at Fritsburg, had been burnt out and wanted a new stock; that the defendant then made a selection of fore to the amount of some three thousand dollars, and told Mr. Newman to prepare the bill by three o'clock, when he would return and pay it. The defendant also ordered Mr. Newman to make up a separate parcel of furs, which he declared he wanted for his sister. These, valued at thirty-three dollars, he took with him to the National Hotel. He was arrested at two'clock the same afternoon. To show the fraudulent intent of the prisoner, the prosecution proved that about the same time he went to Mr. Devlin's store, in Broadway, and also obtained goods there by false representations. Mr. Milli-ken, for the defence, contended that supposing the statements made by the prisoner were false, of which there was no proof, the goods were not delivered to him by Mr. Newman in consequence of such representations. No witnesses, however, were examined on behalf of the prisoner. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Larceny.—Wm. McKenns was indicted for stealing, in nineteen, was indicted for obtaining a quantity of goods

set of the act of 1840 came to be repealed by the act of id, all the provisions of the Revised Statutes rating the compensation of counsellors and at the in the two acts of 1840 and 1844," there were the the suit was terminated, con the costs were taxed, bearing upon the subject (Jp. 175 176). This case is different. These were es suits, commenced before the Code took effect, are Revised Statutes, as to the costs in such suits, ret to this day unrepealed, notwithstanding all the siments of the laws; they were not touched by the af 1840 and 1844, and there never has been any act early repealing them. They, therefore, may stand alwith the Code, and have generally been supposed as to stand and to have equal force where the servicer erredered under them. Section 459 of the Cos amended in 1851, does not by implication repeal th It makes the provisions of the code "apply to fuproceedings in actions therefore commenced, as fol when an issue, of law or fact was to be tried, the trial and all subsequent proceedings, and afridgment to the proceeding to enforce, reach, modifivererse, is including the costs of an appeal." By the term it was to apply only to the future proceeding the cause. The bills of complaint drawn and sent these cases, and the answers and replies also draud served, and the testimony then taken, and ther closing the proofs, all constituted parts of the pand not of the future proceedings in the cause whe act of 1861 was passed. These services, too, wal rendered under a reasonable expectation that there to be paid for under the laws then in force. Thaw do remain still in force, and have no applicationises it be to cases when actions were commenced (as was) before the Code took effect, and the coats had nothern taxed, nor, judgment rendered. They cannot be gain have been allowed to remain for cases where judd to the parties would be fix on a contract, and the subsequent repeal of the laudi not affect such rights. It is also entirely contract the proof of the code as to not impair a contract, and the subseq

Mr. Newman in consequence of such representations. No witnesses, however, were examined on behalf of the prisoner. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Larceny.—Wm. McKenns was indicted for stealing, in August last, from Robert Walker, cartman, a cart, usually left en a lot at the foot of James street. The only evidence against the prisoner was that of finding the property in his possession some two months after it was stoles. Verdict—not guilty.

Burglary in the Second Degres.—John Smith and John Farrell were indicted for burglariously entering the room of Joseph Williams, in a tenant house, 111 Hester street, and stealing thence some articles of clothing. The burglars were seen in the room by one of the occupants of the house, who immediately opened his window and shouted watch. Witness then saw the two men go out of the hall door, and run towards Eddridgs street, where they were also seen, and after a hot pursuit were subsequently arrested by two officers. The chief question for the door had been picked or forced, so as to constitute the offence of burglary. Verdict, guilty. John Smith sentenced to the State prison for five years and three months, and John Farrell to the same for six years and three months, and John Farrell to the same for six years and three months.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Thompson.

Jan. 16.—Everett agt. McClackey.—Plaintiff claims \$178
25 of the defendant, for money lent and goods sold and delivered. He proved but \$110. As a set off to this claim, defendant introduced a check for \$177 89 drawn on the Mechanics' Banking Association, made by Everett, and dated August 25, 1854, payable to Charles H. Howard, who endorsed it over to the defendant. The plaintiff then offered in evidence, a note for \$760, made by Charles H. Howard, and dated February 27, 1851, payable one year after date. The definition proved that Everett had admitted that this note had been paid, and that he had retained it in his possession by mistake. There was no proof that the check had ever been presented to the bank for payment. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$110 and costs.

Strong and Sterens against Orniti and Walter.—This was an action for rent of an office in the premises 137 Pearl street. In the latter part of July last a Mr. Strong called upon the agent of the plaintiffs to hire the premises in question for the defendants, who then resided in Eartlord, Cosa. Steong represented hisself as the

agent of the defendants, and requested Mr Murray, the plaintiff's agent, to write to the defendants, stating the terms upon which the office might be had. Mr. Murray wrote a letter accordingly, stating that the office could be had for \$450 per year. A few days after, the plaintiffs received a letter purporting to come from one of the defendant, signed "per clerk," in which he agreed to take the office at the rate specified. The Court held this proot to be insufficient, and rendered judgment for the defendant.

Ford age. Hollister.—The defendant was formerly owner and proprietor of the Battery Hotel. On the 23d May last he sold out to Brown & Griffith. At the time of the sale three men, who have been boarding at the hotel with the defendant, and who were also in his employ, desired to continue at the same place with B & G. Several days after the transfer of the ostablishment Griffith testified he saw Hollister, and the latter agreed to pay the board of the three men, at the rate of \$4 50 per week each. Brown testified that he was passing through the room when Griffith and Hollister were conversing, and that he heard Hollister say he woulf give \$4 50 per week for the board of the men; but Mr. Hollister testified that he merely negotiated with Griffith on the behalf of the men, and that he did not agree with Griffith to pay their board; that neither Brown nor Griffith ever called upon him to pay, or said a word to him upon the subject. The claim was assigned to the plaintiff, and amounted to \$135. Judgment for the defendant.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

ESCRIESS DRIVING.

JAN. 16.—Henry Farmer agt John S. Dinglediew and others.—The defendants are proprietors of the Biooming-dale line of stages, and this action is brought to recover compensation for damages done the plaintiff, an agel man, by one of the defendants' whiches driving over him in Chatham street, in March, 1853, by which it appears Mr. Farmer's leg was so muthated as to render it still useless. Verdict for plaintiff, \$700 and costs.

Police Intelligence.

A young man named Joseph Evans was arrested yes-terday, by officer Webb, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having embezzled small sums of money from his employer, Stephen S. Harrington, of 95 Canal from his employer, Stephen S. Harrington, of 95 Canal street. It appears from the evidence adduced, that about a week ago Evans left the store, taking along with him \$20 of his employer's money, and appropriating the same to his own use. Since he left the employment of Mr. Harrington, it is alleged that he collected a bill for \$5 50 of a man named Francis, and pocketed the proceeds. The prisoner was taken before Justice Connolly, who committed him for trial.

CHARGE OF PICKING POCKETS IN AN OMNIBUS. Yesterday a man named John Harner, was arrested by officers White and Reelahunt, of the reserve charged with picking the pocket of a lady while riding charged with picking the pocket of a lady while riding in an omnibus in Broadway, near Cortland street. The lady states that she felt the hand of the prisoner in her pocket and accusing him of taking her port monnais, he made a rush for the door, and leaped from the stage. The alarm was immediately given, and accused was arrested, after a short chase down Mailen lane. The port monnais was found in the street by the officer. The accused was committed to the Tombs for examination.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY. were arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Miller, o In the possession of the youth was found a lot of gas fixtures recently taken f empty houses. They were taken before Justice Davi at the Jefferson market police court, who commi-them for examination.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Yesterday officer Martin, of the Lower police court, arrested three men, (brothers,) named Leopold, Auguste, and Charles Raenftle, on a warrant issued by guste, and Charles Raenfele, on a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, wherein they stand charged with having cefrauded Wolfgang Gebleng, proprietor of an oyster raions, corner of Fearl and Chatham streets, out of \$3.00. The complainant states that he bought the place in question from the accused, who represented the stock and furniture to be worth the amount paid—namely, \$500—but which in reality was not worth half the amount paid for it. The prisoners were taken before Justice Connolly, who committed them for examination. THE CONFIDENCE GAME SUCCESSFUL.

A man of rather respectable appearance, called at the residence of John A. Whitmore, Clerk of the City Prison, on Saturday last, and asked to see Mrs. W., stating at the same time that he had been sent by Mr. Whitmore the same time that he had been sent by Mr. Whitmore for his regimentals, as he was going to appear on parade. Mrs. W. at first declined to give the property in charge of the fellow, but on his assuring her that he belonged to the prison and that ahe must have seen him before on similar errands, she consented to deliver the coat, pantaloons, sword, saah, &c., into the hands of the confidence man, who had not been authorized by any other than himself to make such a statement. No clue has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of this sharper.

The Unemployed Workmen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The unemployed workmen!-What do they intend t do? Do they intend to force the citizens of New Yor do? Do they intend to force the citizens of New Yor to give them employment when they have none. They scorn alms and demand what the people have not got They say it is the effect of bad legislation that they are out of employment. Bo they consider the hundreds and thousands of foreigners that landed here the past year? Do they expect labor to grow according to the lacrease of our city population, when we have often from twenty to thirty thousand foreigners land here in one week, and "the cry is still they come," and all this independent of our own natural growth? And they demand that labor shall continue to grow according to their demands.

that labor shall continue to grow according to their demands.

If Lord Raglan should land his army here, in one day, I suppose that public and private labor should immediately spring up. like magic, to meet the demand, and the failure thereof would, according to their argument, be the effect of bad legislation! They deny that this movement is kept alive by foreigners. I would ask who is liv. Foesch, who addressed the meeting in Dutch. Who is Wim. McCarty, who addressed the meeting in Irish, and protested against charity being offered them by the wealthy? They do not want aims and will not accept them, but must compel from our citizens that which they have not. If all the labor in New York were divided among the foreigners that have landed at this port the last year it would not give them above four days work in a week, excluding entirely the native born.

were divided among the foreigners that have landed at this port the last year it would not give them above four days work in a week, excluding entirely the native born. I would ask, then, is it strange that labor is acaree and that provisions are high?

It is almost enough to create a famine in our city. No city in the world supports so many foreign immigrants as New York, from the pauper to the pickpocket, and, in might say, the burglar and the midnight assassia. True, there are many thousands whom God forbid I should class in this number. Again: there are always enough political backs, who, like drowning men grasping at straws, mingle in with the dissatisfied, helping to trouble the waters, in the hope of first stepping in and being made whole. This is plainly visible in the speeches of some of the gentlemen yesterday, who felt more for their own aggrandizement than for the unemployed. I conversed yesterday with some in the Park, woo informed me that they landed here last week. I am one who is out of employment, and have been for eleven weeks, but I would not force my country to build a hips for the sake of giving me employment, nor would I have the city build a Tower of Babel that Dr. Foesch's countrymen might have employment, or Mr. McCarty's countrymen might have employment, or Mr. McCarty's countrymen might have employment, or Mr. McCarty's countrymen than failing into the ranks of the ring-streaked and speckled, marching the streets, and making myself ridiculous.

AN UNEMPLOYED MECHANIC AND AN AMERICAN.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The great success of the grand opera and fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" has induced the management to announce it as the particular feature of every evering this week. The farse of the "Irish Tutor" will conclude the entertainments. A full house may be expected.

may be expected.

Boweny Theatrix.—The programme of amusement for this evening can hardly fail to draw a full house. La Belle Adams, and her Arabian steed Cloderella, will appear. The comedy of "Fortune's Frolic" the drama of "Carline," and the drama of the "Fox of the Wilderness" will be played.

Burron's Theatrix.—The drama of the "Toodles," the satire of "Appollo in New York," and a new drama entitled "Gld Adam," are announced for this evening. All of Burton's famous company will appear in their respective characters. To morrow a new comedy.

comedy.

Wallack's Theatre.—Brougham's adaptation of Bulwer's novel called "Night and Morning," is announced again for this evening—Biake, Lester, Bland,
and Miss Rosa Bennett, in the leading parts. The
amusements close with a "Lady and Gentleman in a
Perplexing Predicament."

Perplexing Predicament."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—The amusements given at this theatre nightly are of very attractive features. Besides equestrian performances by Saude' celebrated troupe, the are dramatic pieces of great interest—the "Hole in the Wall" and the "Courier of Lyona."

AMERICAN MUSICIA.—The dramatic piece called "Wal-lace, the Hero of Scotland," having been received with enthusiasm, will be repeated this afternoon and even-ing—Messre. J. R. Scott, C. W. Clark, Hadaway and Miss Mestayer is the principal characters.

Wood's Minerama— Machanics' Hall.—Besides a great var ety of negro songs, instrumental pieces and dancing the musical version of the "Murmy" will also be given. The critical version of the Administration of the Continue of

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPS.—This company are playing at Hope Chapel, where they give pure Ethiopias performances. A "Masquerade Ball" concludes the Mr. Lawrence Short, the treasurer of Buckley's Serenaders, takes his benefit on Saturday evening next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

Tursday, Jan. 16—6 P. M.
There was a slight reaction in the stock market at the first board to-day. Without much falling off in the extent of transactions, lower prices ruled, and more disposition was exhibited to realize. Il-linois Central Bonds declined 2 per cent; Canton Co., ‡; Nicaragua Transit, ‡; New York Central Ballroad, ‡; Hadson Heliroad.

1; E to Railroad, 4; Hartem, 4. Illinois Central Bonds advan ed | per cent; Virginia 6's, 4; New York Central Bonds, 1; Michigan Central Railroad, 1. The issue of proposals for a new loan by the Lilinois Central Railroad Company has had an un favorable effect upon the market value of the old bonds. They have declined three per cent since Saturday last. The stock, on the contrary, had improved, and the daily transactions are getting to be quite large. There was considerable activity to-day in railroad bonds-Harlem, Eric and New York Central were freely offered, generally at low prices. The Eric Bonds of 1875 are selling from one to one and three-quarters per cent below the original cost, and the probability is that a good many of the holders of the loan will prove to be Peter Funks. Reading was the most buoyant stock on the list to-day. We have looked over the last report, and should judge that it would be very well received by the sto kholders. The slight decine in quotations for the fancies to-day may not be permanent. Speculators for a rise have the means to carry prices up a little higher, and they will probably do so; but they must be active about it. The banks may soon be calling in their demand loans. and then there must be a ctange. As soon as the spring trade opens the regular discount line of the banks will be increased. This may cut down the call loans, and the brokers may be required to pay up at short notice. Then there will be a stampede among the bulls.

After the adjournment of the board the following

Rates of	REOCKS PRO	Donds were	made at a	uotion: -
\$4,160 bd	and mort.	S. Richardson t	o A. Belmor	t.\$3,350
6,540	do.	do.	do.	4,600
2,370	da.	do.	do.	4,600
2,770	do.	do.	do.	2,150
4,160	do.	do.	do.	3,625
3,000 N	Y. and Ha	rlem R. R. 1st	mort., int a	d. 81%
9,000 OI	nio and Miss	R. R. 2d mor	t., int. ad.,	32
2,000 C	, Fiqua and	Ind. R. R. 1st	mort, int. a	d. 72%
4,000 CI	ev. and Tole	do R. R. incom	ies, int ad.	
5,000 G	orgia 6's, 1	572		85 %
12,000 Cl	ev. and Pitt	R R coupon	bds., int. a	d. 55
		Fire Ins. Co. (
b ab	ares Contine	ntal Fire Ins. (o, fex. div.	.). 100%

At the second board the market was considerably lower. There were a good many cash transactions. Erie was pretty weil maintained; Harlem fell off 11 per cent; Illinois Central Rathroad 1; Illinois Central bonds 4; Hariem Railroad 1; Hudson River Railroad 1; Cumberland Co. 2; Nicaragus 4; Reading Railroad 2.

The Parker Vein Coal question has at last been disposed of by the Board of Brokers. Most of the contracts having been settled by compromise, no further action was required, and the committee

Public opinion is setting strongly against Duncan, Sherman & Co., for the course they pursued relative to the affairs of Page & Bacon. The correspondence between Mr. Sherman and Mr. Aspinwall, published this morning, places the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in rather an unfavorable light before the community. There was considerable talk about it in the street to day, and there was but one opinion about the matter, and that was of utter condemna ion, Such a ccde as professed by Mr. Sterman may do very well for Albany or Canandaigus, but it is not exactly that which governs business men in this latitude, and he has, doubtless, come to the same conclusion within the past day or two.

A letter from Mesers. Page & Bacon, published in the St. Louis Republican, of the 13th inst., will be found in another part of this day's paper.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the

Potomac and Isabella Copper Mining companies will be held at the office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to day were as follows:-
 Received
 \$130,623
 21

 Psyments
 66,925
 63

 Paul for Assay office
 630,746
 50

 Balance
 2,456,987
 59

The New York State Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent; Bank of Mo-bile, four per cent; Paterson and Ramapo Railroad,

four per cent.

The Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Lexington, Missouri, have declared the following dividend for the year 1854:-To stockholders, 45 per cent; to castomers, 45 do.; placed to credit of contingent fund, 7 do.; making a total of 97 per cent-within toree per cent of the par value of its sharer. This is probably the most extraordinary dividend ever declared by any incorporated company from the business of a single year.

We searn that the Auditor of the State of Illinois

refuses to deliver up the bonds deposited with him by the suspended stock banks, in exchange for their bills. It was supposed the act passed at the present session of the Legislature in relation to this matter. was in part intended for the benefit of the banks; but the Auditor construes the law differently.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Depart-

month m. m. 6 - m i m. 1 - m m. 1 - m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m i m		
For the redemption of stock	831,001	88
For paying Treasury debts	31,328	24
For the customs	56,625	94
For covering into the treasury from customs.	2,658	50
For covering into the Treasury from lands	23,354	22
Covering into the Treasury from misc. sources	65,568	89
For the War department	63.411	71
For the Navy I epartment	61,567	
For the Interior Department	22,294	
		520

The redemption of the public debt for the week ending the 13th inst., was: - L an of 1842, \$7,000: loan of 1846, \$1, 500; loan of 1847, \$48,000; loan of 1848, \$47,000; Texan in emnity, \$2,000-total,

The Rochester Union states that Wr. James Hawks, one of the loan commissioners of Mouroe county, who has lately gone to California, is technically a defaulter under the following circumstances: The whole sum was deposited by Mr. Hawks in a banking office, with a view to the settlement of his Hawks, recently assigned, owed the banking firm on other account, and they refused to pay Mr. Hawks's checks. Mr. H. contends that the house held other other securities sufficient for its protection.

The value of exports from this port last week, and the extent of shipments to each country, was as an-

Lendon 2 Glasgow 1 Cork 1 Cork 2 Malaga Cuba 7 Forto Rico 8 British Guians 1 Lisplatine Republic Antwerp 1	78,403 Br. 12,019 Dan 84,848 Dut 6,668 Fres 52,007 Brit 7,429 Hay 23,996 Mex 44,799 Chir 20,901 Lisb	27,483 22,723 6,213 6,273 15,498 26,701 24,898
	handim	 1,270 972,867 39,345
Total exports in the Total imports in the		012,232 562,581

This is, we fear, the beginning of a new chapter in the revulsion. Sterling exchange is gradually creeping up to specie shipping points again, and we should not be surprised to see an exportation of coin become quite active again.

The Texas bill will probably pass this session of Congress. It will yield about sixty per cent to creditors of their claims. The debt scaled at par, or 100 cents, a knowledged as the amount available to Texas at the time of issuance, will be reduced. while the debt scaled at 25 cents, will be proportionably sivanced. After the bill passes Congress it does not become a law until accepted by the Legislature of Texas -an extra sewion of which will be called for that purpose. Taking the delay into consideration it will more than agreeably disappoint the holders if they realise fifty cents on the dollar of their claim, without interest, which honest Texas cannot afford to pay. The treasury notes of 1839 and '40 are scaled at 25 cents, and are now offered in the market at 48 cents on the dollar, no interest being included.

Jerrey City is in the market for a loan of \$100,000, which \$70,000 is for funding the floating water debt, and \$30,000 for extending the water works of the city. Bands for \$1,000 each, bearing six per cost interest, will be issued, regenerable on the La

The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company have directed that the tracefer books of the agency in New York be closed

until further notice.

The firances of the State of Maine are in a very satisfactory condition. The receipts from all sources for the past year amounted to \$461,025 45, and the expenditures to \$343,818 04-leaving a balance of \$108,107 41. The State debt is only \$431 500, exdebt, which is redeemable in ten sums of \$25,000 each, from 1863 to 1872.

The Railroad Record gives the following summary

		Complete.	In Progress
	No. of Roads.	Miles	Miles
In Ohio	41	2,344	1,801
In Indiana	26	1,388	1,440
In Illinois		1,909	1,556
In Michigan	7	434	200
n Wisconsin		173	450
ln lown		-	983
		-	

have had a good effect in that section of country. The legislatures of several Western States are now in session, and the first action has been in regard to the banking systems of each. A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Illinois amending the General Banking law. It provides that when any banking association shall desire to close their business of circulating its bills, it shall be lawful for such a sociation to file a certificate in the office of the Auditor, of its desire and intention to withdraw its bills from circu ation, and thereupon it shall be lawful for such banking association to surrender to the Auditor its bills in sums of not less than one thousand doltars. And when such surrender shall be made, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to deliver to such banking association a pro rata amount of securities deposited with him by such association. And that whenever any banking asso iation shall surrender to the Auditor any amount of its bills, and shall pay the Auditor an amount in specie equal to all the outstanding bills of such banking association; the Auditor shall surrender to such association all the securities deposited with him by such association, and the Auditor shall retain the specie so paid to him, under the same regulations and for the same purposes for which the securities were held. And further, that whenever any banking association shall file the certificate contemplated in section first of this act, with the Auditor, said association shall cease to pay out or circulate its bills; and any such banking association which shall, after filing such certificate and withdrawing its securities in portions thereof, under this act, pay out or issue any of its bills, " shall be subject to the same penalties which are in posed by the act to which this is an amendment ard punish persons or associations idegally issuing bills for circu ation as in lieu of money.

The annual report of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Company gives the annexed exhibit of earnings and expenses during the year ending November 30, 1854:—
OLD COLONY AND FALL RIVER RAILBOAD.

	Do. Do.	do. do. do.	freight, mails, gravel,	offal, 8	ke	. 2	19,014 17,148 4,956 5,370 3,156	62 02 86
	Total		same time			. \$6	49,656	14
			8		\$8,608	50		
Ren	is of Son	th Sho	ing debt.		7,976	81		
A	pril 1st)		and Milton		8,300	00		
	ond	*******	*****		7.730	90		
Ger	seral exp	enses		4	74,240	03		

474,240 03

July Total. \$177,460 92 100
Deduct dividend declared payable Jan. 15, 1855, on 30,151 shares, \$3 per share. 90,463 90

of the leading articles ascending and descending the Erie Canal to and from Buffalo in each of the past two years :--

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		A poending.
Articles.	1863.	1854.
Merchandise, Ibs	21,929,535	147.381.724
Sugar	22,356,618	18,875,883
Molasses	15,480,134	10.075.455
Coffee	9.827.942	14,942,671
Nails, spikes & horse shoes	7,206,847	9,381,987
Iron and steel	18,669,739	22,913,262
Failroad iren	44,985,834	147,322,499
Pig iron		14,449,254
Castings and iron ware	27,687,945	26,879,507
Crockery and glass ware	12,313,359	10,921,591
Mineral coal	46,626,510	70,627,649
Stone, lime and clay	83,373,256	96,338,689
Domestic cottons	1.031.450	2,886,031
Domestic salt	59,205,314	66,487,711
Foreign salt	122,160	1,049,291
Leather	1.549.044	1,968,806
Hides	1.092.120	983,315
Furniture	3,657,133	5.514.314
Sundries		22,729,898
The whole amount of to		red in Buffalo in
1849, was		211.547 tons.
1850, was		
1851, was		237,351 (
1852, was	********	337,620 //
1853, was		438,786 **
1854, was		
	Quantity D	escending.
Articles.	1855	1854
Flour, bbis.,	658,364	288,124
Fork,	86,085	123,255
Beef	49,340	26.750
Askes	19 916	7 534

Aspes, seccessors erres	13,216	7.5
Corn meal,	2,078	7.9
Domestic spirits, galls.,	1,827,711	7,9 990,2
Bacon, lbs.,	15,474,367	18,702,8
Chrese,	2,055,737	677,7
Butter,	739,192	341.6
Lard, tallow and lard oil,	8,759,456	14,613.2
Wool,	4,262,356	2,369,5
Hides,	978,211	254.1
Leather	678,481	283.8
Clover and grass seed,	1.543.500	3.023.1
Flax seed,	1,274,811	345.1
Hemp,	676,817	1,910.8
Cotton	010,011	141.9
Unmanufactured tobacco,	3,091,155	6,023,0
Wheat, bus.	4 958,818	2,811,6
Corn	3,115,691	9.405.8
Outs	1,163,599	4.134.2
Blacker	247,233	205,4
Pariey,	59,727	127.9
Rye	61.885,663	
Boards and scantling, feet,		59,109,50
Staves, Ibs.,	76,055,058	139,343,2
Mineral coal	20,545,681	29,314 11
Copper ore,	1,156,868	3,543,6
Tetal tone cleared,	548.818	691,2
Total tolls collected,	1000,004.71	\$585,315
	1863.	1854
Ascending tennage	438,786	380,77
Descending tonnage		691.21

Cate 1. 150. Note 1. 150. Note

of January, 1883. Bids received until Thursday, the branches in different sections. The State of about three quarters of the bank capital, and derives a large revenue from its profits. The condition of the bank on the 30th of December, 1854, was as an

nexed :-

Dr.	
Bills discounted \$1,800,914 86 Axchanges unaturied 224 472 45 Axchanges maturing 1,304,879 36 Scal estate 98,490 18 Bills receivable 51,758 36 ames L. D. Morrison agent 18,108 03 un pended deut 93,772 86	
26,101 26 26,1	
Total\$5,310,166 96	
apital stock owned by the State\$654,205-22 apital stock owned by indi viduals	

Due depositors. 1,325,119 99
Dividents unpaid. 1,415 26
Interest and exchange. 5247,554 52
Less expenses. \$20,114 26
 Less protest account.
 47 10

 20 161 36
 227 393 16

 Contingent fund.
 107,951 38

 Due to banks
 194,549 85

 Circulation.
 2,238 340 00

The suspended debt of the bank was distributed

A comparison of the leading items of the bank and branches, as reported in December, 1853 and

1854, presents the annexed statement:-| 1853 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | | Deposits | 1,131,000 | Inc. 202,000 | Inc. 202,00 The movements of the parent bank compare as

Debit. Bills discounted 1,1983, 600 1,133,000 Inc. 38,000 Exch's matured 244,000 222,000 Dec. 14,000 Ib. maturing 1,246,000 843,000 Dec. 403,000 Coin on hand 595,000 774,000 Inc. 179,000 Credit.
Fue depositors. \$1,000,000 | 1,105,000 | Inc. 15,000 | Interest and ex. 186 000 | 107,000 | Inc. 4,000 | Contingent fund. 99,000 | 107,000 | Inc. 8,000 | Circulation. 1,560,000 | 1,517,000 | Dec. 243,000

| Stock Exchange | Terspar Jan 16 1858 | Stock Fixehart Jan 16 1858 | Stoc 15000 Virginia 6's... 2034 20000 do... 6334 100 Mich Cen RR. Blu 1000 do... 6334 100 Mich Cen RR. Blu 1000 do... 5034 100 Mich Cen RR. Blu 1000 Louisiana 6's... 7654 50 Panama RR. b60 1000 do... 8044 200 Hud R.v. RR. b60 1500 do... s4m 80 200 do... b60 600 do... b60 81 400 do... 1000 Erie Inc Bonts 103 112 do... 1000 do... 1000

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 33 MANAY MANAY 172 MANAY 1 277,913 84 do 1043 1030 Reading RR. ... 200 do at 90 105 110 do ... 277,913 84 150 do ... 30 32 550 do ... 550

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Tumbar, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

Armax.—The trade was confined to small sales, at 50 str

a 80 75 for pots, and 87 25 for pearls.

Billarerurys.—Flour.—The market for common grades
was 6 Mc. a 12c. per bbl. lower. The sales amounted
to about 5,000 a 6,000 bbls. including common Rate
brands, at 58 c2 a 58 87, and good straight do., at 59 a
50 12, and extra State at 90 75 a 150 25, and extra
Genesse at \$10 50 a \$11 75 a \$12. Of Southern, about
1,200 bbls. were sold, including common, at 90 a 59 12;
Georgetown at \$9 50, and extra at \$10 50. Canadian was
in fair request, at \$9 12 for common, in bond, and
19 67 a \$10 for duty paid. Wheat was quiet and nominal. Corn was call, and prices favored purchasers.
About 25,000 to 30,000 bushels were sold, including
Southern white and yellow at \$1 03 a \$1 06, and 3,000
Long Island, fancy quality, at \$1 05. Rys was quiet,
while cats were unchanged.
Cornus.—The sales embraced 125 mats of Java at
13 Mc., 150 bags Maracabo were sold at 10 Mc., and
13 Mc., 150 bags Maracabo were sold at 10 Mc., and
150 bags 150 were sold at 95c. a 95c to 10c.

Fracture.—About 32,000 bushels of corn were engaged
to bulk an in shiply bags at 45 d. a 5d, 50 tons bacon
and lard at 17c. 6d.; about 500 a 600 tierces beef at 8c.
a 5c. 3cl., with 160 to 250 bbls. pork at 2a. 6d., and 250
a 500 bales of cotton at 9d, for compressed, and 7.32d.
for uncompressed, and 250 to 500 boxes bacon at
17c. 6d. To London and Glangow rates were unchanged,
and without engagements of importance. To Havre
there was nothing new. To Marsellies, liquors were
taken at 3c., cotton M. Sc., lard. Mcc., and provisions at
100c per bbl. There was no change to notice in rates for
California or Australia.

Fautr.—The sales embraced about 200 boxes wet
taken at 3c., cotton, Mc.; lard. Mcc., and provisions at
10cr.—Soutch pig was quiet, and prices unchanged,
inco.—Soutch pig was quiet, and prices unchanged.
Inco.—Soutch pig was quiet, and prices unchanged.

Hors were at 52c. a 55c for new, with small sales of a year old at 20c.

Inon.—Scotch pig was quiet, and prices unchanged.

MOLEMBER.—The stock was light, and prices firm. New
crop. New Orleans fram holds 12c. Cubes was in light
supply, and firm.

NAVAL PROMISE.—Sales of 600 bbls. spirits turpectime at
40c. cash, in shipping order. Raw turpentime was at
about 13 62 a 1075, and selected tax, for shipping at 53.

OIL.—Linesed was stoody at N2c. cash. Whale and
sperm oil were held above the views of buyers, and sales
were light.